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The Kvening Star.

EXTRA

HAWAII

The President's Message Sent to Congress Today.

THE QUEEN OPPOSES

Why Minister Willis Has Not Acted.

The Plan of Restoration Not Agraeable to Lilinokalani.

CONDITIONS IMPOSED

A General Amnesty to All Involved.

RETURN TO THE STATUS QUO

Mr. Cleveland Reviews the Whole Controversy.

MR. BLOUNT'S CONCLUSIONS DEFENDED

Minister Stevens' Acts Condemned.

Waiting Now for the Queen's

Acquiescence.

To the Senate and House of Representagress I briefly referred to our relations with

Hawaii and expressed the intention of transmitting further information on the to receive and discuss it on that basis, both subject when additional advices permitted. Though I am not able now to report a definite change in the actual situation. I am convinced that the difficulties lately created both here and in Hawaii are now standing should be referred to the broader authority which it had its birth. and discretion of Corgress, with a full explanation of the endeavor thus far made to deal with the emergency and a statement of the considerations which have governed

my action. I suppose that right and justice should determine the path to be followed in treating this subject. If national honesty is to be disregarded and a desire for territorial our conduct, I have entirely misapprehended the mission and character of our government and the behavior which the conscience of our people demands of their public servants.

The Annexation Treaty. When the present administration entered upon its duties the Senate had under consideration a treaty providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the territory of the United States. Surely under our Constitution and laws the enlargement of our limits is a manifestation of the highest attribute of sovereignty. and if entered upon as an Executive act. all things relating to the transaction should be clear and free from suspicion. Additional importance attached to this particular treaty of annexation, because it contemplated a departure from unbroken American tradition in providing for the addition to our territory of islands of the sea more than two thousand miles removed

from our nearest coast. These considerations might not of themselves call for interference with the completion of a treaty entered upon by a previous Administration. But it appeared from the documents accompanying the treaty when submitted to the Senate, that the ownership of Hawaii was tendered to us States the government modifications could from the United States steamer Boston, by a provisional government set up to succeed the constitutional ruler of the islands, who had been dethroned, and it did not future interests of the United States in supplied with double cartridge belts filled appear that such provisional government had the sanction of either popular revo- tant day must be responsible for the govlution or suffrage. Two other remarkable

One was the extraordinary haste-not to say precipitancy-characterizing all the transactions connected with the treaty. It of the ways. She must now take the road lives and property of citizens of the United appeared that a so-called committee of safe- which leads to Asia, or the other which States. But there is no pretense of any

senting such government sailed for this

transmitted to the Senate. Thus between the initiation of the scheme for a provisional government in Hawaii on the 14th hour is near at hand." day of January and the submission to the Senate of the treaty of annexation concluded with such government, the entire interval was thirty-two days, fifteen of which significance of the Minister's conceded acts were spent by the Hawaiian commissioners

in their journey to Washington.

In the next place, upon the face of the papers submitted with the treaty, it clearly appeared that there was open and undetermined an issue of fact of the most vital importance. The message of the President accompanying the treaty declared that "the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any

An Issue of Fact.

the treaty, the following passage occurs: the landing and movement of United States
"At the time the provisional government forces in foreign waters and dominion extook possession of the Government buildings the proceedings. No public recognition was accorded to the provisional government by the United States Minister until after the queen's abdication and when they were in effective possession of the Government

potential machinery of the Government." But a protest also accompanied said part of this dispatch." treaty, signed by the Queen and her ministers at the time she made way for the provisional government, which explicitly stated that she yielded to the superior force of the United States, whose Minister had caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support international rules and precedents" might such provisional government.

The truth or falsity of this protest was surely of the first importance. If true, nothing but the concealment of its truth could induce our Government to negotiate with the semblance of a government thus created, nor could a treaty resulting from the acts stated in the protest have been knowingly deemed worthy of consideration by the Senate. Yet the truth or falsity of the protest had not been investigated.

Mr. Blount's Mission. withdraw the treaty from the Senate for ex- tion whereby "in the name of the United amination, and meanwhile to cause an acbe made of the facts attending the subver- action was "taken pending and subject to sion of the constitutional Government of negotiations at Washington." Of course Hawaii, and the installment in its place of this assumption of a protectorate was the provisional government. I selected for promptly disavowed by our government, but the work of investigation the Hon. James the American flag remained over the gov-H. Blount, of Georgia, whose service of ernment building at Honolulu and the Representatives, and whose experience as after Mr. Blount's arrival on the scene, chairman of the Committee of Foreign Af- when both were removed. fairs in that body, and his consequent familiarity with international topics, joined led to the subversion of the constitutional with his high character and honorable repu- government of Hawaii in the interests of tation, seemed to render him peculiarly fitted for the duties entrusted to him. His report detailing his action under the instructions given to him and the conclusions derived from his investigation accompany

this message. These conclusions do not rest for their acceptance entirely upon Mr. Blount's honesty and ability as a man, nor upon his acumen and impartiality as an investigator. They are accompanied by the evidence upon which they are based, which evidence is also herewith transmitted, and from which

The report, with its accompanying proofs, and such other evidence as is now before the Congress or is herewith submitted, justifles in my opinion the statement that when the President was led to submit the treaty to the Senate, with the declaration that "the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this Government," and when the Senate was induced

President and Senate were misled. The attempt will not be made in this communication to touch upon all the facts which throw light upon the progress and consummation of this scheme of annexain the way of a solution through executive tion. A very brief and imperfect reference action of the problem presented, render it to the facts and evidence at hand will exproper, and expedient, that the matter hibit its character and the incidents in

It is unnecessary to set forth the reasons which in January, 1893, led a considerable proportion of American and other foreign merchants and traders residing at Honolulu to favor the annexation of Hawall to the United States. It is sufficient to note the fact and to observe that the project was one which was zealously promoted by the Minister representing the extension, or dissatisfaction with a form of United States in that country. He evigovernment not our own, ought to regulate | dently had an ardent desire that it should become a fact accomplished by his agency and during his ministry, and was not inconveniently scrupulous as to the means employed to that end. On the 19th day of November, 1892, nearly two months before the first overt act tending towards the subversion of the Hawaiian Government and the attempted transfer of Hawaiian territory to the United States, he addressed a long letter to the Secretary of State in which the case for annexation was elaborately argued, on moral, political, and economical grounds. He refers to the loss to the Hawaiian sugar interests from the operation of the McKinley bill, and the tendency to still further depreciation of sugar property unless some positive measure of relief is granted. He strongly inveighs against the existing Hawaiian Government and emphatically declares for annexation. He says: "In truth the monarchy here is an absurd anachronism. It has nothing on which it logically or legitimately stands. The feudal basis on which it once stood no longer existing, the monarchy now is only an impediment to good government-an obstruction to the pros-

perity and progress of the islands." He further says: "As a crown colony Great Britain or a Territory of the United in the afternoon, a detachment of marines be made readily and good administration of the law secured. Destiny and the vast the Pacific clearly indicate who at no disernment of these islands. Under a terrifeatures of the transaction naturally at- torial government they could be as easily governed as any of the existing Territories of the United States"

· · "Hawaii has reached the parting ty ostensibly the source of the revolt outlets her in America, gives her an Amer-

16th, the United States forces were landed necessary to be followed, either bold and the existing government instead of requestat Honolulu from a naval vessel lying in vigorous measures for annexation or a ing the presence of an armed force proand a proclamation naming its officers was perpetually ceded to the United States, with on the same day prepared and read at the an implied but not expressly stipulated government building; that immediately American protectorate over the islands. I thereupon the United States minister recog- believe the former to be the better, that nized the provisional government thus which will prove much the more advancreated; that two days afterwards, on the tageous to the islands, and the cheapest 19th day of January, commissioners repre- and least embarrassing in the end to the United States. If it was wise for the United country in a steamer especially chartered States through Secretary Marcy thirtyfor the occasion, arriving in San Francisco eight years ago to offer to expend \$100,000 on the 28th of January, and in Washington to secure a treaty of annexation, it ceron the 3d day of February; that on the next tainly can not be chimerical or unwise to day they had their first interview with the expend \$100,000 to secure annexation in the Secretary of State, and another on the 11th, near future. Today the United States has when the treaty of annexation was practi- five times the wealth she possessed in 1854, cally agreed upon, and that on the 14th it and the reasons now existing for annexawas formally concluded and on the 15th tion are much stronger than they were then. I can not refrain from expressing the opinion with emphasis that the golden

> These declarations certainly show a disposition and condition of mind, which may be usefully recalled when interpreting the or when considering the probabilities of such conduct on his part as may not be admitted.

In this view it seems proper to also quote from a letter written by the Minister to the Secretary of State on the 8th day of March, 1892, nearly a year prior to the first step taken toward annexation. After stating the possibility that the existing Government of Hawaii might be overturned by an orderly way promoted by this government," and in and peaceful revolution, Minister Stevens a letter to the President from the Secretary writes as follows: "Ordinarily in like cirof State, also submitted to the Senate with cumstances, the rule seems to be to limit the landing and movement of United States clusively to the protection of the United no troops or officers of the United States States legation and of the lives and propwere present or took any part whatever in erty of American citizens. But as the relations of the United States to Hawaii are exceptional, and in former years the United States officials here took somewhat exceptional action in circumstances of disorder. I desire to know how far the present Minister buildings, the archives, the treasury, the and naval commander may deviate from esbarracks, the police station, and all the tablished international rules and precedents in the contingencies indicated in the first

> The Opportunity. To a minister of this temper full of zeal for annexation there seemed to arise in January,1893, the precise opportunity for which he was watchfully waiting-an opportunity which by timely "deviation from established be improved to successfully accomplish the great object in view; and we are quite prepared for the exultant enthusiasm with which in a letter to the State Department dated February 1, 1893, he declares: "The Hawaiian pear is now fully ripe and this is the golden hour for the United States to pluck it."

As a further illustration of the activity of this diplomatic representative, attention is called to the fact that on the day the above letter was written, apparently unable longer I conceived it to be my duty therefore to to restrain his ardor, he issued a proclama-States" he assumed the protection of the

A brief statement of the occurrences that annexation to the United States will exhibit

the true complexion of that transaction. The Committee of Safety.

On Saturday, January 14, 1893, the Queen of Hawaii, who had been contemplating the proclamation of a new constitution. had, in deference to the wishes and remonstrances of her cabinet, renounced the project for the present at least. Taking this relinquished purpose as a basis of action, citizens of Honolulu numbering from fifty to one hundred, mostly resident aliens, it seems to me no other deductions could called Committee of Safety, composed of possibly be reached than those arrived at thirteen persons, seven of whom were foreign subjects, and consisted of five Americans, one Englishman and one German. This committee, though its designs were not revealed, had in view nothing less than annexation to the United States, and between Saturday, the 14th, and the follow ing Monday, the 16th of January-though exactly what action was taken may not be clearly disclosed-they were certainly in communication with the United States Minister. On Monday morning the Queen and her cabinet made public proclamation, with a notice which was specially served upon the representatives of all foreign governments, that any changes in the constitution would be sought only in the methods provided by that instrument. Nevertheless, at the call and under the auspices of the Committee of Safety, a mass meeting of citizens was held on that day to protest against the Queen's alleged illegal and unlawful proceedings and purposes.

Even at this meeting the Committee of Safety continued to disguise their real purpose and contented themselves with procuring the passage of a resolution denouncing the Queen and empowering the committee to devise ways and means "to secure the permanent maintenance of law and order and the protection of life, liberty, and property in Hawaii." This meeting adjourned between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. On the same day, and immediately after such adjournment, the committee, unoperation of the United States Minister, addressed him a note representing that the public safety was menaced and that lives and property were in danger, and concluded as follows: "We are unable to protect ourselves without aid, and therefore pray for the protection of the United States' forces.' Whatever may be thought of the other con tents of this note, the absolute truth of this latter statement is incontestable. When the note was written and delivered, the committee, so far as it appears, had neither a man nor a gun at their command, and after its delivery they became so panicstricken at their position that they sent some of their number to interview the Minister and request him not to land the United States forces till the next morning. But he replied that the troops had been ordered. and whether the committee were ready or not the landing should take place.

The Landing of the Troops And so it happened that on the 16th day of January, 1893, between 4 and 5 o'clock with two pieces of artillery, landed at Honolulu. The men, upwards of 160 in all, were with ammunition and with haversacks and canteens, and were accompanied by a hospital corps with stretchers and medical supplies. This military demonstration upon the soil of Honolulu was of itself an act of war, unless made either with the consent of the government of Hawaii or for the bona

Hawaii, was organized on Saturday, the of American destiny." He also declares: disputed and was both the de facto and 14th day of January; that on Monday, the "One of two courses seems to me absolutely the de jure government. In point of fact its harbor; that on the 17th the scheme of customs union, an ocean cable from the a provisional government was perfected. Californian coast to Honolulu, Pearl Harbor for the pretense that such forces were landed for the security of American life and property. If so, they would have been stationed in the vicinity of such property and so as to protect it, instead of at a distance and so as to command the Hawaiian government building and palace. Admiral Skerrett, the officer in command of our frankly stated that in his opinion the location of the troops was inadvisable if they were landed for the protection of American citizens whose residences and places of business, as well as the legation and consulate, were in a distant part of the city, but the location selected was a wise one if the forces were landed for the purpose of supporting the provisional government. If any peril to life and property calling for any such martial array had existed, Great Britain and other foreign powers inerested would not have been behind the United States in activity to protect their citizens. But they made no sign in that direction. When these armed men were landed, the city of Honolulu was in its customary orderly and peaceful condition. There

was no symptom of rlot or disturbance in any quarter. Men, women and children were about the streets as usual, and nothing varied the ordinary routine or disturbed the ordinary tranquility, except the landing of the Boston's marines and their march through the town to the quarters assigned them. Indeed, the fact that after having called for the landing of the United States forces on the plea of danger to life and property the Committee of Safety themselves requested the Minister to postpone action, exposed the untruthfulness of their representations of present peril to life and property. The peril they saw was an anticipation growing out of guilty intentions on their part and something which, though not then existing, they knew would certainly follow their attempt to overthrow the Government of the Queen without the aid of the United States forces.

Forcible Possession. Thus it appears that Hawaii was taken possession of by the United States forces without the consent or wish of the government of the islands, or of anybody else so far as shown, except the United States Minister.

Therefore the military occupation of Honolulu by the United States on the day mentioned was wholly without justification, either as an occupation by consent or as an occupation necessitated by dangers threatening American life and property. It must be accounted for in some other way and on some other ground, and its real motive and purpose are neither obscure nor far to seek. The United States forces being now on the scene and favorably stationed, the committee proceeded to carry out their original scheme. They met the next morning, Tuesday, the 17th, perfected the plan of temporary government, and fixed upon its principal officers, ten of whom were drawn from the thirteen members of the Committee of Safety. Between one and two o'clock, by

squads and by different routes to avoid notice, and having first taken the precaution ognition was accorded on condition that the assurance to the members of that gov curate, full, and impartial investigation to be made of the facts attending the subver- action was "taken pending and subject to there to oppose them, may proceeded to the power of the nation, summated i might compass a peaceful ad Government building to proclaim the new government. No sign of opposition was manifest, and thereupon an American citizen began to read the proclamation from the steps of eighteen years as a member of the House of forces remained on guard until April, and the Government building almost entirely without auditors. It is said that before the reading was finished quite a concourse of persons, variously estimated at from 50 to 100, some armed and some unarmed, gather

ed about the committee to give them aid and confidence. This statement is not important, since the one controlling factor in the whole affair was unquestionably the United States marines, who, drawn up under arms and with artillery in readiness only seventy-six yards distant, dominated the The provisional government thus proclaim-

ed was by the terms of the proclamation "to exist until terms of union with the United States had been negotiated and agreed upon." The United States Minister, pursuant to prior agreement, recognized this government within an hour after the reading of the proclamation, and before five o'clock, in answer to an inquiry on behalf of the Queen and her cabinet, announced that he had done so.

The Provisional Government. When our Minister recognized the proisional government the only basis upon which it rested was the fact that the Committee of Safety had in the manner above stated declared it to exist. It was neither ister Stevens' recognition of the provisional a government de facto nor de jure. That it was not in such possession of the Government property and agencies as entitled it to recognition is conclusively proved by a Government would never have yielded to tion. note found in the files of the Legation at the provisional government, even for a Honolulu, addressed by the declared head time and for the sole purpose of submitof the provisional government to Minister Stevens, dated January 17, 1893, in which he acknowledges with expressions of appreciation the Minister's recognition of the provisional government, and states that it s not yet in the possession of the station house (the place where a large number of the Queen's troops were quartered), though the same had been demanded of the Queen's officers in charge. Nevertheless, this wrongful recognition by our Minister placed the Government of the Queen in a position of most perilous perplexity. On the one hand she had possession of the palace, of the barracks, and of the police station, and had at her command at least five hundred fully armed men and several pieces, of artillery. Indeed, the whole military force of her kingdom was on her side and at her disposal, while the Committee of Safety, by actual search, had discovered that there were not in the service of the Government. In this state of things if the queen could have dealt with the insurgents alone her course would have been plain and the result unmistakable. But the United States

were but very few arms in Honolulu that take the American people if they favor the had allied aself with her enemies, had despoil a weak one of its territory. recognized them as the true government of Hawaii, and had put her and her adherents in the position of opposition against lawful authority. She knew that she could not withstand the power of the United States. but she believed that she might safely trust to its justice. Accordingly, some minister, the palace, the barracks, and the police station, with all the military resources of the country, were delivered up by the queen upon the representation made to her that her cause would thereafter be reviewed at Washington, and while protesting that she surrendered to the superior force of the United States, whose minister and caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support the provisional government, and be best ruled by arbitrary or despotic that she yielded her authority to prevent power. The law of nations is founded upon reason ollision of armed forces and loss of life and justice, and the rules of conduct governand only until such time as the United States, upon the facts being presented to it,

the Hawaiian Islands. This protest was delivered to the chief of the provisional government, who endorsed thereon his acknowledgment of its re-

should undo the action of its representa-

tive and reinstate her in the authority she

claimed as the constitutional sovereign of

stitute the provisional government, who merely as a wrong but as a disgrace. A man were certainly charged with the knowledge that the queen instead of finally abandoning her power had appealed to the justice of the United States for reinstatement in her authority; and yet the provisional government with this unanswered protest in its hand hastened to negotiate with the United States for the permanent banishment of the queen from power and for a sale of her kingdom

Compared With Texas.

Our country was in danger of occupying the position of having actually set up a temporary government on foreign soil for the purpose of acquiring through that agency territory which we had wrongfully put in its possession. The control of both sides of a bargain acquired in such a manner is called by a familiar and unpleasant name when found in private transactions. We are not without a precedent showing how scrupulously we avoided such accusations in former days. After the people of Texas had declared their independence of Mexico they resolved that on the acknowledgment of their independence by the United States they would seek admission into the Union. Several months after the battle of San Jacinto, by which Texan independence was practically assured and established, Presibors to a territory with a view to its subset up for the purpose of tendering to us territorial annexation.

I believe that a candid and thorough extion that the provisional government owes its existence to an armed invasion by the Interference of America's Representa-United States. Fair-minded people with the evidence before them will hardly claim that the Hawaiian government was overthrown by the people of the islands or that the provisional government has ever existed with their consent. I do not understand that any member of this government claims that the people would uphold it by their suffrages if they were allowed to vote on the question.

While naturally sympathizing with every been our practice to recognize revolution- lence and bloodshed in any quarter. ary governments as soon as it became and accepted by the people."

Summing Up the Case. As I apprehend the situation, we are brought face to face with the following

conditions: The lawful Government of Hawaii was every step of which, it may safely be asserted, is directly traceable to and dependent for its success upon the agency of the United States acting through its diplomatic

and naval representatives. But for the notorious predilections of the United States Minister for annexation, the

would never have exposed themselves to the pains and penalties of treason by undertaking the subversion of the Queen's government.

But for the presence of the United States support the committee would not have prothe steps of the Government building.

pation of Honolulu under false pretexts by the United States forces, and but for Mingovernment when the United States forces were its sole support and constituted its ting her case to the enlightened justice of the United States.

Believing, therefore, that the United States could not, under the circumstances disclosed, annex the islands without justly incurring the imputation of acquiring them by unjustifiable methods. I shall not again submit the treaty of annexation to the Senate for its consideration, and in the instructions to Minister Willis, a copy of any legislative plan which may be devised which accompanies this message, I have directed him to so inform the provisional government.

The Duty of the Government. But in the present instance our duty does

not, in my opinion, end with refusing to

consummate this questionable transaction. It has been the boast of our Government that it seeks to do justice in all things without regard to the strength or weakness of those with whom it deals. I misodious doctrine that there is no such thing as international morality, that there is one law for a strong nation and another for a weak one, and that even by indirection a strong power may with impunity By an act of war, committed with the participation of a diplomatic representative of the United States and without authority of Congress, the government of a feeble, but friendly and confiding, people has been overthrown. A substantial wrong has thus been done which a due regard for our national character as well as the rights of the injured people requires we should endeavor to repair. The provisional governconstitutional form, but has remained a mere executive council or oligarchy, set up without the assent of the people. It has popular support and has given no evidence of an intention to do so.Indeed,the representatives of that government assert that the people of Hawaii are unfit for popular government and frankly avow that they can

ing individual relations between citizens or subjects of a civilized state are equally applicable as between enlightened nations, The considerations that international law is without a court for its enforcement, and that obedience to its commands practically depends upon good faith, instead of upon the mandate of a superior tribunal, only

of true honor protects the unwritten word which binds his conscience more scrupulously, if possible, than he does the bond a breach of which subjects him to legal liabilitles; and the United States in aiming to maintain itself as one of the most enlightened of nations would do its citizens gross injustice if it applied to its international relations any other than a high standard of honor and morality. On that ground the United States can not properly be put in the position of countenancing a wrong after its commission any more than in that of consenting to it in advance. On that ground it can not allow itself to refuse to redress an injury inflicted through an abuse of power by officers clothed with its authority and wearing its uniform; and on the same ground, if a feeble but friendly state is in danger of being robbed of its independence and its sovereignty by a misuse of the name and power of the United States, the United States can not fail to vindicate its honor and its sense of justice by an earnest effort

to make all possible reparation. These principles apply to the present case with irresistible force when the special conditions of the Queen's surrerder of her sovereignty are recalled. She surrendered not to the provisional government but to the dent Jackson declined to recognize it, al- United States. She surrendered not absoleging as one of his reasons that in the lutely and permanently, but temporarily circumstances it became us "to beware of and conditionally until such time as the a too early movement, as it might subject facts could be considered by the United us, however unjustly, to the imputation of States. Furthermore, the provisional govseeking to establish the claim of our neigh- ernment acquiesced in her surrender in that manrer and on those terms, not only by sequent acquisition by ourselves." This is tacit consent, but through the positive acts in marked contrast with the hasty recogni- of some members of that government who tion of a government openly and concededly urged her peaceful submission, not merely to avoid bloodshed, but because she could place implicit reliance upon the justice of the United States, and that the whole subamination of the facts will force the convic- ject would be finally considered at Wash-

dent of this unfortunate affair which remains to be mentiored. The members of the provisional government and their supporters, though not entitled to extreme sympathy, have been led to their present predicament of revolt against the government of the queen by the indefensible encouragement and assistance of our diploeffort to establish a republican form of gov- matic representative. This fact may entitle ernment, it has been the settled policy of them to claim that in our effort to rectify the United States to concede to people of the wrong committed some regard should be foreign countries the same freedom and in- had for their safety. This sentiment is dependence in the management of their strongly seconded by my anxiety to do mestic affairs that we have always nothing which would invite either harsh reclaimed for ourselves; and it has taliation on the part of the Queen or vio-

In the belief that the Queen, as well as apparent that they were supported by the people. For illustration of this rule I need a course as would meet these conditions, her enemies, would be willing to adopt such only to refer to the revolution in Brazil in and in view of the fact that both the Queen 1889, when our minister was instructed to and the provisional government had at one recognize the republic "so soon as a ma- time apparently acquiesced in a reference jority of the people of Brazil should have of the entire case to the United States Govsignified their assent to its establishment ernment, and considering the further fact and maintenance;" to the revolution in that in any event the provisional govern-Chile in 1891, when our minister was direct- ment by its own declared limitation was ed to recognize the new government "if it only "to exist until terms of union with the was accepted by the people;"and to the revo- United States of America have been negolution in Venezuela in 1892, when our rec- tiated and agreed upon," I hoped that after summated I might compass a peaceful adjustment of the difficulty.

Minister Willis' Instruction

Actuated by these desires and purposes and not unmindful of the inherent perplexiupon my power, I instructed Minister Wiloverthrown without the drawing of a lis to advise the Queen and her supporters Rev. Ira Brashears; quartermaster, Stephen and or the firing of a shot by a process of my desire to aid in the restoration of the C. Brown; officer of the day, Jacob Persinstatus existing before the lawless landing of the United States forces at Honolulu on the 16th of January last, if such restoration could be effected upon terms providing for clemency as well as justice to all parties concerned. The conditions suggested, as the instructions show, contemplate a general

ment should reassume its authority as if its continuity had not been interrupted. These continuity had not been interrupted. These conditions have not proved acceptable to the Queen, and though she has been informed that they will be insisted upon, and the description of forces in the immediate vicinity and in that, unless acceded to, the efforts of the Scheel, organist. position to afford all needed protection and President to aid in the restoration of her Government will cease, I have not thus far claimed the provisional government from learned that she is willing to yield them her learned that she is willing to yield them her acquiescence. The check which my plans have thus encountered has prevented their presentation to the members of the provisional government, while unfortunate public misrepresentations of the situation and evasgerated statements of the sentiments. William Pittis, recorder (13th term); E. H. Chamberlin, treasurer; George Cibson, And finally, but for the lawless occu- have thus encountered has prevented their exaggerated statements of the sentiments of our people have obviously injured the only military strength, the Queen and her prospects of successful Executive media-

I therefore submit this communication with its accompanying exhibits, embracing Mr. Blount's report, the evidence and statements taken by him at Honolulu, the instructions given to both Mr. Blount and Minister Willis, and correspondence connected with the affair in hand.

In commending this subject to the extended powers and wide discretion of the sen, Congress, I desire to add the assurance that I shall be much gratified to co-operate in for the solution of the problem before us which is consistent with American honor, integrity and morality.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion. Washington, December 18, 1893.

GOMPERS RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

End of a Long Contest in the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor. After a contest within the organization of several months' duration and which in the closing days was marked by considerable bitterness and exchange of personalities, Samuel Gompers of New York was on Saturday night for the fifth time elected president of the American Federation of Labor at Chicago. The battle was hard fought and hard won, his majority being but ninety-two in the total of 2.536. but ninety-two in the total of 2.536.

centrated upon John McBride of Ohio, presdent of the United Mine Workers President P. J. McGuire of New York, the President P. J. McGuire of New York, the president's chief lieutenant, created a sensation by a bitter attack upon his chief in of old Plymouth houses, dating back to nominating McBride

More nominations were made and declined and the contest narrowed itself down to Gompers and McBride. When the result was declared several of the delegates went wild with enthusiasm, snatching handfuls of pamphlets from their desks and throwing them into the air.

The election was made unanimous, and President Gompers on being installed pledged his best efforts to the cause, regardless of friends or foes. Several nom-inations were made for first vice president. but all were declined in favor of P. J. Mc-Guire, who was re-elected by acclamation. C. L. Drummond of the International Typographical Union was chosen as second vice president by acclamation. James Brittell of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers was re-elected as third vice president.

A proposition to remove the headquarters of the American Federation from New York to the west was defeated by 980 to 143. President Gompers and Treasurer Lennon

JOINT DEBATES.

Law Students Preparing to Face Eacl Other in Argument and Oratory.

The senior class at Columbian Law School met Thursday evening in the lecture hall of that institution. It was decided that the class should hold a banquet at some time in the near future and the matter was placed in the hands of the executive committee with instructions to secure information as to cost, place, time, etc., and report the same to the class. This co which was elected at the meeting last week is as follows: Mr. A. V. Taylor, chairman Messrs. A. D. Spangler, C. H. Wright, C. J. Hepburn, J. W. Ellis, A. M. Fuller and M.

The junior class at Columbian met in the post graduate class room on Thursday evenpied considerable time, after which the cause proceeded to ballot for the balance of the officers, the president having been elected at the previous meeting. Mr. W. T. Colquitt was elected vice president, and, on motion, his election was made unanimous. Mr. Jordan was the unanimous choice of the class for secretary and Mr. J. E. Dawson was elected treasurer. The election of an executive committee resulted in the choice of the following: Mr. Keene, chairman; Messrs. Crawford, Kramer, Avery, Sayre, Ciephane and Alton. The matter of selecting a class pin was discussed, and, on motion, it was referred to the executive committee for their investigation and report. The debating society of Georgetown University Law School held a special meeting on Monday evening, at which time the com-

on Monday evening, at which time the committee appointed to confer with a like committee of Columbian in view of arranging a series of joint debates made its report. The committee reported that they had met with the Columbian committee and reported the conclusions reached by that joint committee as follows: That there should be a series of three joint debates, two of which should be held in the hall of Columbian University and the other in the hall of the Law Department of Georgetown University; that there should be three debaters to represent each school; that there should be one judge of the debate; that the first debate should be upon the Chinese question; that all debaters for the succeeding debates should be announced at the first debate. The following suggestions were made and afterward adopted as amendments to the report: That there should be three judges of debate instead of one; that a larger hall be hired for the one; that a larger hall be hired for the series of debates; that the hall of George town University proper should be offered for use in case the plan of hiring a hall was not agreed to, and that Georgetown re-served the right of holding the debate as-signed to its hall in any place they should

Posted on the bulletin board at George-town are the notices of the examinations which will occur next week. On Monday the seniors and juniors will be examine on the law of real estate; on Thursda; the examination on pleading for the senior and post graduates will take place, and of Wednesday the law of personal property will be the subject of an examination for the special benefit of the junior class. The pleasing intelligence is conveyed by the same notice that the Christmas holi-days begin December 22 and that the school will not reopen until January 2, 1894. The debating society at Georgetown has adjourned until after the holidays.

Election of 0

The annual election of Engampment, Ne 23 Union Veteran Legion, occurred of Thursday evening at their headquarters, Typographical Temple,"423 G street north west, with the following result: Colonel, Fletcher White; Lieutenant colonel, Byron ties of the situation nor of the limitations W. Bonney; major, Walter I. Himes; surgeon, John W. Shively, M. D.; chaplain, ger. Trustees for three years: L Adams. Appointment by national mander, W. A. Clarke, Past Colone (C. Kniffin to be assistant adjutant genera

with rank of colonel.
Widow's Son Lodge, No. 7, F. A. A. M.,
Widow's Son Lodge, No. 7, F. A. A. M., held a regular communication Thursday elected the following officers for 1894: R United States Minister for annexation, the Committee of Safety, which should be called the Committee of Annexation, would never have existed.

But for the landing of the United States forces upon false pretexts respecting the danger to life and property the committee would never have exposed themselves to ment should resease and the past should resease to the following officers for 1894: Richard H. Jones, W. M.; Benjamin B. Ellis, S. W.; George W. Posey, J. W.; John T. Turner, Secretary; Benjamin F. Daily, treasures, the provisional government and a recognition of all its bona fide acts and obligations.

In short, they require that the past should be build resease to the following officers for 1894: Richard H. Jones, W. M.; Benjamin B. Ellis, S. W.; George W. Posey, J. W.; John T. Turner, Secretary; Benjamin F. Daily, treasure; John T. Fortune, S. D.; David Chase, J. D.; Robert Hollidy, S. M. C.; Henry W. Hewlett, tiler, Lebanon Lodge, No. 7, F. A. A. M., has elected the following officers for 1894: Richard H. Jones, W. M.; Benjamin B. Ellis, S. W.; George W. Posey, J. W.; John T. Turner, Secretary; Benjamin F. Daily, treasure; John T. Fortune, S. D.; David Chase, J. D.; Robert Hollidy, S. M. C.; Henry W. Hewlett, tiler, Lebanon Lodge, No. 7, F. A. A. M., has elected the following officers for 1894: Richard H. Jones, W. M.; Benjamin B. Ellis, S. W.; George W. Posey, J. W.; John T. Turner, Secretary; Benjamin F. Daily, treasure; John T. Fortune, S. D.; David Chase, J. D.; Robert Hollidy, S. M. C.; John T. Turner, Secretary; Benjamin F. Daily, treasure; John T. Fortune, S. D.; David Chase, J. D.; Robert Hollidy, S. M. C.; John H. John T. Turner, John T. Fortune, S. D.; David Chase, J. D.; Robert Hollidy, S. M. C.; Honry W. Hewlett, H. John T. Turner, John T. Fortune, S. D.; David Chase, J. D.; Robert Hollidy, S. M. C.; John T. Walter W. Ludlow, W. M.; S. G. Not ham, S. W.; W. F. Gatchell, J. W.; Th

> At the thirty-first annual concleve, lumbia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Te plar, the following officers were elected

No. 642, Knights of Honor, the following officers were elected: Past dictator, F. C. Hartmann; dictator, H. B. Freyer; vice dic-Hartmann; dictator, H. B. Freyer; vice dic-tator, D. H. Clark; assistant dictator, Benj. E. Hendrickson; guide, W. H. Deckman; chaplain, D. C. Morrison; reporter, Benj. White; financial reporter, L. H. Hopkins; treasurer, Chas. H. Bauman; guardian, F. W. Spies; sentinel, Chas. Gersdorff; trustees, D. C. Morrison, J. T. Neely, B. E. Hendrick-son; representative to Grand Lodge, D. C. Morrison; alternate representative, Chas. H. Morrison; alternate representative, Chas. H. Bauman; medical examiner, W. J. Thoens

The Pilgrim Fathers

Prof. Ewell, dean of the Theologica School of Howard University, gave an extremely interesting and instructive lecture Friday night at the college building upon the "Pilgrims" to a large audience composed of a goodly number of their descend ants from the city. He traced the pilgrim movement from Grostele of Lincoln down through Wiclif and introduced his audience to the beauties of Cambridge, where the leaders were trained. The audience was taken to the quiet little English hamlet that were the cradle of the enterprise. James I., the "Wise Fool," who hurried the the scene, and the pilgrim path was traced across the North Sea to Holland. The curious customs and unique scenery, and grand architecture and heroic history of that coun try, with its central figure of "William the Silent," followed, and then the pligrims' of New England, and the sufferings of the After numerous available candidates had first winter, which left but nineteen men surviving, were described. Clark's Island. with the rock inscribed, "On the Sabbath Day We Rested," was visited, and then Plymouth Rock, forever memorable. The about 1650, were visited. The Plymouth, which is still a wilderness haunted with deer, was explored, and finally Faith monument appeared with upward pointed finger, that told the secret of the pligrim greatness. The lecture was illustrated with over sixty very choice views, comprising scenery, statuary, architecture, quaint customs, portraits and historic paintings, and the story was interwoven with history and legend, poetry and humor, and had the added charm of personal experience Toward the close the speaker demonstrated that he was separated by but one generation from the pligrims and, of course witness.

Dr. Benjamin III.

Rev. Dr. R. C. O. Benjamin of Alabama the noted colored orator, lawyer and author. is ill at the home of his friend, Editor M. L. President Gompers and Treasurer Lennon Robinson, Alexandria, Va., with is grippe, had written their peremptory resignations Dr. Benjamin has canceled his lecture enin anticipation of the adoption of the prop-osition. gagements at Washington and elsewhere for the present.